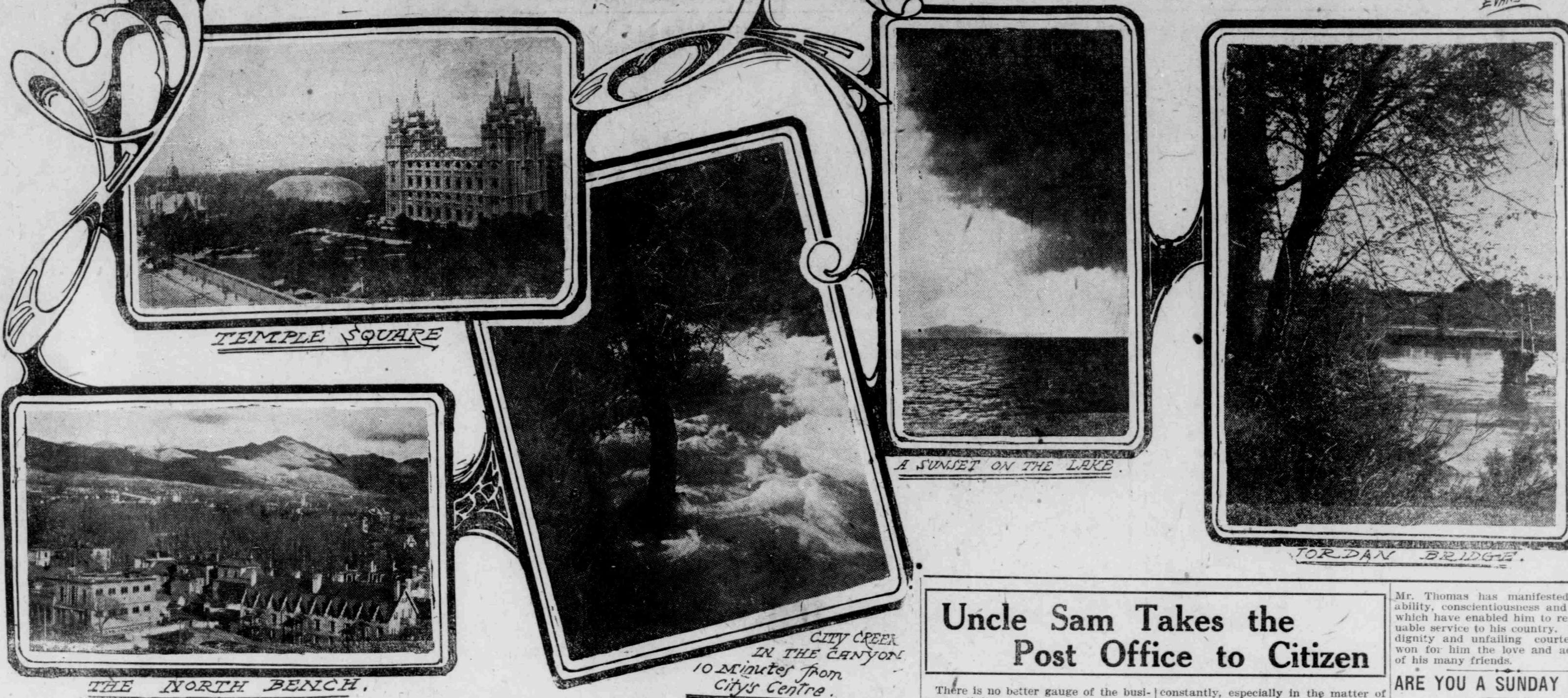


SNAP SHOTS AROUND SALT LAKE



Big Irrigation Enterprises Are Now Under Way

Uncle Sam, the state of Utah and private corporations vied with each other throughout the year 1907 in utilizing the water of the state and in re-deeming the arid land by irrigation.

That Strawberry Valley Project.

Truth compels the statement that little was accomplished by the general government on its proposal to convert the Strawberry valley into a reservoir and transfer the water to the Utah county side of the Wasatch mountains by means of a tunnel through the mountains 20,000 feet long.

It was discovered by those in charge of the work that generating power by steam was too expensive and uncertain because of the long haul for coal up the canyon. Then it was proposed to establish a power plant in Spanish Fork canyon and to utilize the water of that stream for power. A good part of the year was consumed on this project, and still the power plant is not yet started. The work thus far done has been in the construction of a canal to convey the water from the stream to the site of the power plant.

The government has been unable to let a contract for the boring of the tunnel through the mountains because of the many restrictions enforced. As a result the government is doing the work by day labor. Less than half a mile of the four miles of the tunnel has thus far been bored, and it is the general impression that the work will not be completed within five years. J. L. Lytel is at the head of the government reclamation service work in this state and has the supervision of the Strawberry project. His headquarters are in Provo, Utah.

Still at Work on the Weber.

State Engineer Caleb Tanner and his office force put in the year working on the Weber river project. Here there is a tremendous amount of routine work to be done. The object aimed at is to settle definitely the water rights in this stream. This work began in 1903. Up to the present time 525 sections, or square miles, of cultivated land has been surveyed. This land extends the full length of the stream. It includes most of the cultivated land in Summit county, all the cultivated land in Morgan county, part of the cultivated land in Davis county, and all the cultivated land in Weber county. In addition to this about half the platting has been done for the use of the district court. It is proposed to determine by legal process just what rights every miner and every company has in the Weber river, to award the right amount of water and then determine just how much unappropriated water remains.

Big Opportunities on the Weber.

Future development along the Weber will depend wholly on the amount of unappropriated water there is, and it is not considered safe for any man or any company to invest money in reservoirs or canal systems till this point is definitely settled.

Engineer Tanner considers that the Weber presents the best irrigation possibilities to be found anywhere in Utah. The general government could do nothing with it because the settlers already there would not agree on any proposition. In Engineer Tanner's opinion, the best reservoir site in Utah is in Echo canyon. Here 200,000 acre feet could be impounded, enough to irrigate 80,000 acres of land, a larger tract than the good land now irrigated by the whole stream. With this reservoir splendid land near Layton and in various other places could be made as fruitful as a garden.

State Takes Up Big Projects.

For the first time in its history Utah is taking hold of something tangible

in the way of irrigation. The first of these projects is in the upper Sevier valley. Here it is proposed to impound 13,000 acre feet of water at Hatchtown. This will water 6,000 acres of fine state land on the Panguitch bench. After the water is ready for delivery the state will sell the land to the settlers at public auction. This work is now under way.

Big Scheme to Be Worked Out in Piute County.

The state board of land commissioners is taking hold of another big project. This involves the construction of a storage reservoir in Piute county. This will hold 30,000 acre feet of water to be used on a tract of land extending from Richfield to Fayette, on the west side of the Sevier river. An area of 25,000 acres of good agricultural land will be watered by the project. Half of this land is in private ownership and half is owned by the state. It is the intention of the state to dispose of its land here also by public auction after the water is ready for delivery.

Some Big Private Irrigation Schemes

Without exception the largest reservoir in the state is being constructed in Millard county by the Deseret Irrigation company and by the Melville Irrigation company, which have joined forces. This reservoir is located ten miles south of Juab. It has a capacity of 90,000 acre feet of water. This will irrigate 30,000 acres of land that is regarded as first class for agriculture. Utah Irrigated Lands company is well along in the construction of a reservoir in the Goosecreek valley, fifteen miles east of Fairview, where it is proposed to store the headwaters of the Price river. By the utilization of this water it is expected to bring under cultivation 20,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Price.

Trouble With Green River Pumps.

At Green River two pumping plants are in operation elevating the water of the Green river to the bench lands. Accidents to one of the plants, the larger, on the Emery side of the river, caused hardship to settlers, who had set out trees and depended upon this water for irrigation for their orchards. This is but temporary; the outlook here is good and 5,000 acres of the best fruit land in the state will be redeemed at this place.

In the Duchesne country the government has expended during the year 1907 in the construction of canals to convey the water of the Duchesne to the lands of the Indians. These are the best canals in the state and object lessons to the settlers who are doing work on their own responsibility.

Individuals and private corporations are doing much work on the upper Duchesne and on the Blue bench. Much of this work is slipshod, but with the example of the government work before them it is thought that in the work to be done henceforth much better work will be done, especially in the line of economy in construction and in the economical use of the water.

THEY WERE REALLY AGREED.

(Lippincott's.)

Timothy Woodruff tells of the efforts on the part of a kindly disposed man in Albany to arbitrate between a man and his wife who were airing their troubles on the sidewalk one Saturday evening.

"Look here, my man," exclaimed the Albany man, at once intervening in the altercation, "this won't do, you know."

"What business is it of yours?" demanded the male combatant angrily.

"It's my business only so far as it may be of service in settling this dispute," answered the other mildly, "and I should like very much to do that."

"This ain't no dispute," sulkily returned the man.

"No dispute?" came in astonished tones from the would-be peacemaker. "Why, you—"

"I tell you that it ain't a dispute," insisted the man. "She thinks she ain't going to get my week's wages, and I know she ain't! That ain't no dispute!"

WILLIAM J. CRAIG.

Seldom, indeed, does such an unbroken line of success come to any mining operator as that which has attended the activities of William J. Craig, since he entered actively upon the stage in the intermountain west. Mining is such an uncertain calling, there are so many blanks to be drawn, that he who wins all the time must of necessity be blessed with rare judgment, intimate knowledge of all that is embraced in the term mining, good common sense and, above all, honesty, grit and foresight. "Billy" Craig has demonstrated in his career that he possesses all these qualifications.

First Trial at Mining.

His first experience in mining was of the roughest nature. When a young man of 25 years he left his home in Summit county, Ohio, to try his fortunes in the wild west. Montana was the field of his choice. There in the Drummond gold mine at Marysville he made his debut into the world of mining. The school was a rough one, but in it he learned lessons that are above price, lessons that could be learned in no other way. He was surrounded by men of the roughest, men who have often since figured prominently in the literature of the "wild and woolly west," but even in these environments Mr. Craig made good, and after making good there he had little to fear so far as actual mine work in the far west was concerned.

When Craig Came to Utah.

In 1893 Mr. Craig came to Utah, and since then he has forced himself well to the front in his chosen profession in this community. His first work of importance in Utah was assisting in building the Mammoth mill at Robinson. The actual experience he had had in Montana was of great value to him in this work, as it has proven itself to be in all he has undertaken in this state.

After the completion of the Mammoth mill, Mr. Craig became identified with the interests of Joseph Dedrichs. Together these two, under contract, erected the Farrell mill in the Tintic district.

Makes Money on the Yampa.

Six years ago the subject of this brief sketch started the Yampit mine in the Bingham district. This venture was especially fortunate and the founder of the company realized a snug little fortune from his venture. After that he became identified with a number of other properties in various districts, and the same good fortune seems to have followed him wherever he has gone. He is manager of the Kennebec property, adjoining the Flagstaff in the Alta district, and the outlook for this venture is altogether rosy, in spite of the depression which two months ago fell like a wet blanket on the entire mining world, due to the Wall street panic and the radical fall in the prices of the metals.

Deal for the City Rocks.

The important deal for the sale of the City Rocks property to a number of prominent Michigan capitalists was engineered and carried through by Mr. Craig, and the outcome has vindicated not only his judgment, but his integrity, in dealing with men as well.

Buys Ore Sampling Works.

In company with a number of associates, Mr. Craig some time ago purchased the Pioneer ore sampling works, located in Salt Lake City. He is the vice president of the company, and takes an active interest in the operations of the sampler. In addition to this other work, which would seem to be sufficient to keep any ordinary man busy, Mr. Craig became associated with the geological survey of the general government, and played an important part in the official report made by the government on the Tintic district.

Wins Out in Nevada.

Like so many other wideawake Utah miners, Mr. Craig was lured by the wonderful stories that four years

ago came to this community from Nevada. He entered that field with his customary energy, and there his movements were attended by his proverbial good fortune. In Ely he was prominent in the formation of the Federal Ely Copper Mining company. He is a large holder of the stock of the company, and is convinced that he and his associates are the holders of some of the most valuable ground in that great camp. It will be strange, indeed, if Mr. Craig does not in Ely, Nev., duplicate the success that attended his operations in Utah. In addition to his holdings in Ely, Mr. Craig is the owner of a group of claims known as the Desert Rose in southwestern Nevada. This property is also highly regarded.

In addition to all his other interests, Mr. Craig is prominent in the Red Metals company in the Walker River district, and in the Seven Troughs & Eclipse company in the Seven Troughs. Both of these properties give great promise, and all members of the two companies have the utmost confidence in them.

Why Success Comes to Him.

Unfailing energy is the key to much of the success that has come to this man. He began at the bottom and, by his own efforts, unaided by outside influences, he has worked his way to the front. Now he has friends by the thousands, connections east and west, who swear by him, and a business that in itself would be a monument to the energy of any man. His record of achievements in this community alone is one of which he has a just right to be proud, and his prospects for the future are all that any reasonable man should ask.

Few then interested in mining in Utah who do not know, like and respect "Billy" Craig. He has compelled recognition from the strongest; he holds the respect of all. Salt Lake City is his headquarters, and to his office, room 415 in the Atlas block in this city, come men of high and low degree from all points of the compass to consult him on all phases of the mining industry. The foundation of his whole career, the cornerstone of all his success, is character.

THE OLD HIGH HAT.

(T. A. Daly in the Catholic Standard.)

O' ye needn't be so sly,
All ye lads, when I go by,
Wid your winking o' the eye
An' your smirkin' an' all that.
Shure, I'm wise enough to see
That the cause of all your glee
Is the ancient cut o' me
An' me old high hat.

Arrah! lads must have their play,
So, I've not a word to say;
'Tis meself that wance was gay
As the gayest wan o' you.
Shure, there wasn't many men
That would joke about me then,
When me blood was young an' when
This old hat was new.

It was wid me an' me bride
When the blessed knot was tied;
An' it followed, when she died,
Where they soon will lay me, too.
It has served me all these years,
Shared me laughter an' me tears,
As it's sharin' now the jeers
O' the likes o' me.

Now we're worn an' old an' sick,
But there's joy to think, avic,
That ye niver held a brick.
An' there's some that can't say that.
So they needn't be so sly
When they smile an' cock their eye,
All them lads, when we go by,
You an' me, old hat.

AMBIGUOUS.

(Harper's Weekly.)

A Washington correspondent who used to run a newspaper in Iowa tells how the heavy advertiser of the town once entered the editorial offices and with anger and disgust depicted in every line of his face, exclaimed:

"That's a fine break you people have made in my ad this week!"

"What's the trouble?" asked the editor, in a tone calculated to mollify the indignant one.

"Read it and see!" commanded the advertiser, thrusting a copy of the paper in the editor's face.

The latter read: "If you want to have a fit wear Blaup's shoes."

Uncle Sam Takes the Post Office to Citizen

There is no better gauge of the business activity of a community than that furnished by the local postoffice. The volume of the business transacted by the Salt Lake City office has kept close pace with the growth of the business of the community that it has come to be regarded as a safe barometer of general local business conditions. This is especially true since the postoffice moved into its own home on Main street. Now there is nothing to hamper the operations of this branch of the government service. It is expected to keep in step if it does not take the lead in general business activity.

Naturally the year just closed is the greatest in the history of the local office. Each year shows an increase over the year preceding, and 1907 is far from proving an exception. Arthur L. Thomas has now been at the head of the postoffice for ten years or more. In that time the office force has increased

	Stamps.	Cards.	Envelopes.	Second Class.	Box Rents.	Third Class.	Total.
1907	\$223,758	\$7,690	\$53,392	\$18,051	\$7,398	\$1,120	\$312,411
1906	189,708	7,590	52,379	16,028	4,243	761	270,329
Increase	\$34,050	\$100	\$1,013	\$2,023	\$3,155	\$359	\$42,082

The same strong increase is noted in the money order and registry departments, and the total shows an increase in business that must be gratifying to

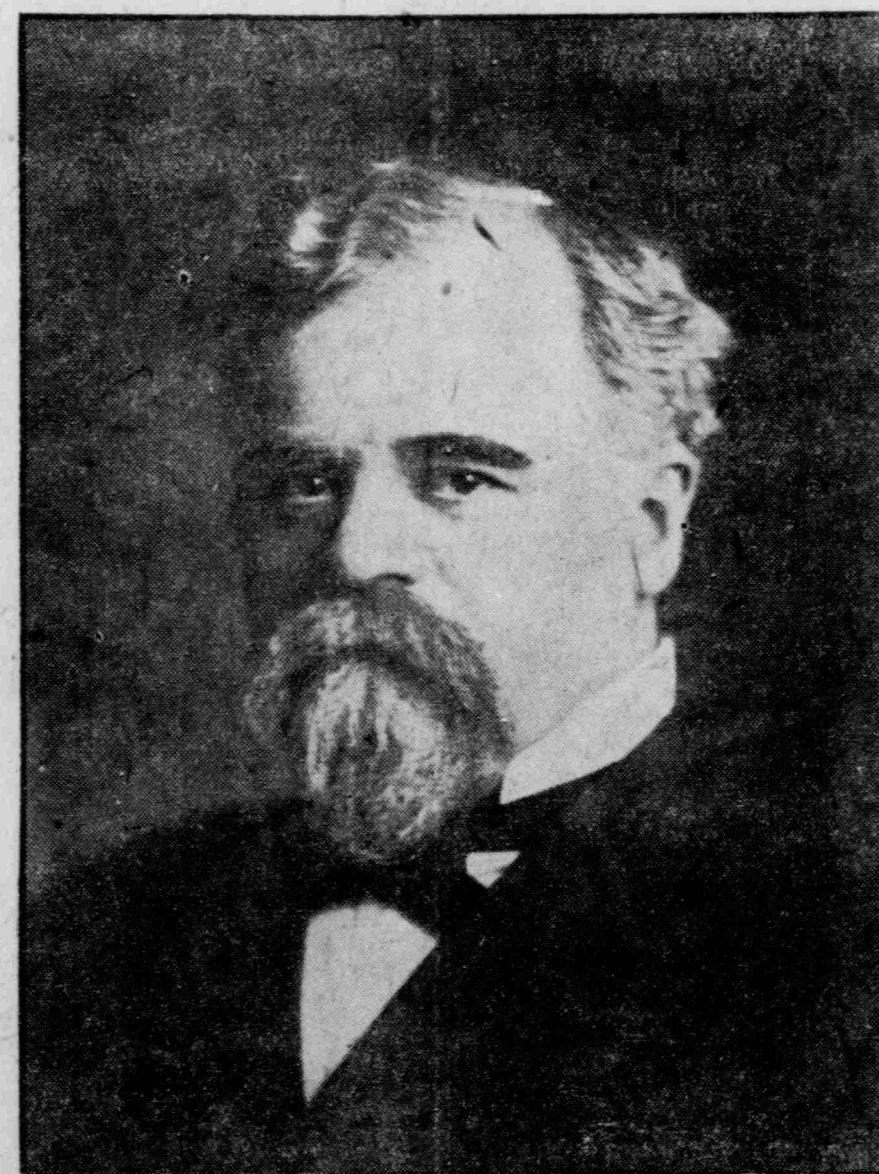
constantly, especially in the matter of rural delivery carriers and additional carriers for the city, until a respectable army now has headquarters in the new federal building.

Another feature of the local postal service is attracting attention. This is the establishment of postal stations in various parts of the city for the accommodation of the public. Two new stations were established during the year, one at the University of Utah and one at the corner of Brigham and E streets. This makes eighteen stations now in active operation in the city. There was also an increase during the year of the number of carriers in the city, and also an added rural free delivery route on the outside.

The following figures, comparing this year's business with the business of last year, will give a good idea of the growth of the local postal business. December is omitted in each case:

	Second Class.	Box Rents.	Third Class.	Total.
1907	\$18,051	\$7,398	\$1,120	\$312,411
1906	16,028	4,243	761	270,329
Increase	\$2,023	\$3,155	\$359	\$42,082

all concerned. It furnishes another proof, if such were needed, to show that Salt Lake City is going ahead with leaps and bounds as a center of business.



Arthur L. Thomas.

The subject of this sketch was born in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1851. His ancestors came from Wales to Pittsburg, Pa., where Mr. Thomas lived until his appointment as a clerk in the house of representatives, Washington, D. C., where he developed a taste and capacity for public life, which have served him well in later years.

In 1879 Mr. Thomas was appointed secretary of Utah by President Hayes, and reappointed in 1883 by President Arthur. Meantime he served as supervisor of census for Utah and as a member of the commission to codify the laws of the state. He was appointed a member of the Utah commission in 1886. This position he resigned in April, 1888, to accept an appointment as governor of Utah from President Harrison. He was appointed postmaster of Salt Lake City by President McKinley in 1893, and has been twice reappointed by President Roosevelt in

1902 and 1906. At the time of his appointment there was only the main office, since then it has grown to five full stations besides the main office where mail is received and distributed also eighteen sub-stations, and in connection with the office there have been established seven rural free delivery routes. The office, in volume of business transacted, ranks forty-sixth in the Union.

The political affairs of Utah have commanded much of his attention, and he has been prominent in advancing the interests of the state. He issued the call for the first irrigation congress held at Salt Lake City in 1892. At this congress the work was commenced which has finally crystallized in the national arid legislation for the redemption of the arid region of the west. These congresses have been an annual since the calling of the first one. In every public position he has held

Mr. Thomas has manifested marked ability, conscientiousness and courage, which have enabled him to render valuable service to his country. His quiet dignity and unfailing courtesy have won for him the love and admiration of his many friends.

ARE YOU A SUNDAY BABY?

Why and Wherefore of a Number of Strange Superstitions.

(Answers.)

There are few corners of modern life into which a trace of superstition does not penetrate. Most people accept a few relics of it playfully. On some of the more simple it still has a living influence. In the remote, out-of-the-way parts of the country it is almost as powerful a force as it was in medieval days.

Of course, each place has its distinctive forms of superstition, but a few are common everywhere. They cover the "four ages" of man. It is generally thought lucky to be born on a Sunday. Every day of the week has its special measure of good or ill, but it is regarded as inevitable that "Thursday's child" should turn out alright.

Cats are supposed to be the hereditary enemies of children. Babies and kittens cannot thrive in the same house. Some peasant women believe that they inhibit the breast of children and so cause them to die; others that they possess the evil eye and the evil eye is still believed in in other places than Ireland. In some parts of Northumberland the weakness of cattle is put down to its magical influence.

The origin of this dislike for cats may be put down to the old belief that witches were accustomed to take feline form. On the other hand, dogs were regarded as the guardians of mankind against supernatural evils. Many instances are related by northern farmers of how watchdogs have shown signs of great distress in growling and whimpering immediately before their master's death, as if they detected some presence that was invisible to human eyes.

Long before palmistry had become a pseudo-science, it was believed that a child's future could be told by marks on the hands, and by little specks on the finger nails. A hand with a tendency to close was supposed to be the index of a grasping nature. When the first two fingers were the same length, it was the sign of a predestined pickpocket. Even now many mothers shrink from cutting their child's nails lest it should bring bad luck.

There are few boys who do not hold that they can split their master's cane by inserting a small hair in it before a thrashing. Another way of working the miracle is to sprinkle the hands with a thin layer of rosin. It is to be feared that there is no evidence to support the efficacy of these expedients. They are probably superstitions that have been handed down through generations of boys.

Superstition also comes hand in hand with Cupid. The young girl of today is often found throwing the peel of an apple over her shoulder—as did her prototype two centuries ago—to find out the initials of her lover. To see his face they still peer into the glass at Halloween. In older days, to find out his name, a girl generally wrote the names of a dozen or so of her acquaintances on little pieces of paper, covering each with a ball of snow and dropping them together in a tub of water. The paper that rose to the top first was supposed to bear the name of her future husband. Friday is looked upon as the luckiest day for a wedding in Scotland, but in England it is Wednesday that is regarded as most auspicious.

In the acceptance of certain physical traits as indices of character, it is hard to distinguish between the accretions of superstition and scientific observation. In some parts of England heavy eyebrows—as did her prototype two centuries ago—to find out the initials of her lover. To see his face they still peer into the glass at Halloween. In older days, to find out his name, a girl generally wrote the names of a dozen or so of her acquaintances on little pieces of paper, covering each with a ball of snow and dropping them together in a tub of water. The paper that rose to the top first was supposed to bear the name of her future husband. Friday is looked upon as the luckiest day for a wedding in Scotland, but in England it is Wednesday that is regarded as most auspicious.

The common antipathy to red hair seems to have been handed down through the centuries. A red-haired man is generally regarded with a certain amount of distrust, and a certain clinging to the proverb, "Never trust a red-haired woman or a chestnut horse," as if it were inspired by divine wisdom. Probably it had its foundation in a hereditary dislike for the fiery-haired Danes who ravaged the English coast.